

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVII—No. 98

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 72 Broadway—FUTO-LINARD'S THEATRE.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery—GERMAN OPERA—DAUGHTERS OF THE REGIMENT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 2d av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ON HAND—THE DEMS BELLS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—JEWELL.

GLOBE THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—THE POOL'S REVUE.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 20th st.—PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF HONOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—THE NERVOUS MAN—BLUE DEVIL.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—POKE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 235 Broadway—SATURDAY'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—VAI-RIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BEVANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th and 7th av.—NEGRO MINSTERHALL, &c.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 746 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 6, 1871.

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A FIRST RATE SPEECHMAKER—The Emperor William of Germany. The "old man eloquent," in his speeches, as in his war despatches, speaks always to the point and to the purpose. He speaks to the hearts of the people, too, and hence the unity of Germany around him.

A MELANCHOLY REPORT—The report that Viscount Trelharde, the new French Minister at Washington, is deranged in his mind and is in the National Insane Asylum. The report, however, we dare say, is an invention suggested by the unfortunate fate of Prevost-Paradol.

THE PROPOSITION introduced in the Senate yesterday for an insane commission of three well known physicians, to decide upon all cases of alleged lunacy, is an excellent idea. It will prove an effectual bar upon a great deal of private madhouse villany of which the world knows naught at present.

OUR GERMAN PEACE JUBILEE on Easter Monday, from the arrangements perfected and from the programme of the celebration, will be one of the very grandest displays ever witnessed in this city. The musicians alone engaged, we learn, number upwards of five thousand. The turnout, we dare say, will completely eclipse the Connecticut election.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION, it is said, have at last gone regularly to work around the diplomatic green table, and that within two weeks, or thereabouts, perhaps, with a good run of shad in the Potomac, they will be able to lay before the President a treaty settling the fishery question, the St. Lawrence navigation question, and those aforesaid Alabama claims, and various other claims. We consider this glorious news, as the signs of a good run of shad in the Potomac are said to be very encouraging.

RAPID TRANSIT.—The Governor signed the "Induct Railroad bill" yesterday and we may consider that scheme as the one we must accept for rapid transit. The Governor has shown such uniform good judgment in his approvals and vetoes heretofore that we may rest assured the present bill has received his close attention and has been found even more satisfactory than we have heretofore believed it to be. This is some comfort, and since rapid transit is to be, and Mr. Genet has said that he would have this road running from the Battery to Union square in two years, we hope work will be commenced at once and that there will be no tedious injunctions or dilatory motions interposed to stay the work.

THE GRAND MASS MEETING at Cooper Institute to-night of the city "Council of Political Reform," we expect, will be a memorable affair. The object is to bring a powerful moral high pressure against certain measures introduced into the Legislature "disastrously affecting," as the Council believe, "the material and political, and especially the moral and educational interests of this city," including the city tax bill, the bill for the abolition of the Board of Education, the bill to repeal the law regulating public amusements and the bill for the practical abolition of the Registry law. Against these measures this speaking is called, and from the distinguished speakers engaged for the occasion we are satisfied that they will "make Rome howl."

The Connecticut Election.

If ever there was a muddle of an election it is the contest that has just been concluded in Connecticut. With a full vote, as far as returned, of between ninety-two and ninety-four thousand, the election of Governor remains in doubt. The latest returns show that Governor English has a plurality of five votes, with a hundred errors yet to be corrected in the official count. The old proverb that one swallow does not make a summer is illustrated in the comparison between the democratic victory in New Hampshire and the democratic disappointment in Connecticut. The fact is that the sudden shock which the republican party got from the reverberation of the democratic cannon announcing a triumph from the battle field in New Hampshire, woke them up to the necessity of looking after their interests in Connecticut. They braced themselves up, stiffened their muscles and put on their dignity for a good square fight, and there is no doubt but they fought it well. The administration, too, was alive to the fact that Connecticut must not be permitted to add another success to the democratic cause in New England; and hence every effort was made on Monday last by the labors of federal officers, and it is said, by the influence of federal money, to a great extent, in helping out the necessary electioneering expenses to defeat Governor English. The colored vote also, which was brought to the polls for the first time at this election, took at least eight hundred votes from the democratic majority of 1870; for it is fair to conclude that the newly created colored voters nearly to a man went for ex-Governor Jewell. The majority of Governor English last year, being only eight hundred and forty-three, would thus be easily demolished, compelling the democrats to build up that majority from other sources, and these sources appear to have been dry.

In many respects the Connecticut election is a curiosity in politics. The machinery was admirably managed on the part of the republicans. The clever scheme, whereby the voters were made to believe that Tammany Hall had seized upon the State, by means of an imaginary despatch from Governor English to Mr. Tweed, was an admirable contrivance. Tammany itself could not beat the trick in adroitness. The despatch purporting to come from Governor English to Mr. Tweed, which we may safely assume was never written and never worried the telegraph wires, was cunningly circulated in the weekly edition of a republican paper at Hartford—the *Courant*—throughout the country districts with such appeals to the prejudices of the farmers and others in the rural places as brought the *spectre noir* of Tammany before them in hideous aspect. Shall the honest voters of Connecticut or "the thieves of Tammany" carry this election? was the question presented to the rural voters. Naturally enough they were alarmed at the alternative; they were not going to be sold like cattle, and they came out, consequently, in considerable strength to assert their claims to New England backbone. Hence, in a measure, the full vote polled. It was a cunning trick, well devised and lucky in its operation; but all is fair in politics, as in love and war.

We hardly think, after all, that the St. Domingo question, made hot and irritable by the fierce assaults of Sumner and Schurz upon President Grant, had much to do with the result in Connecticut. We are disposed to think that the republicans there looked with considerable indifference upon the quarrel. In short, they probably were about equally divided in their views as between President Grant and Sumner, and rather liked the boldness of the Massachusetts Senator than otherwise. At all events that question was skillfully withdrawn from sight in the canvass by the republican organs and orators. It was not trumpeted in the columns of the radical press, neither was it proclaimed from the radical stump. The only issue supposed to carry any weight with it, which was presented carefully up to the last moment, was this terror that Tammany was controlling the State with its greenbacks, its cohorts of ruffians and its innate and dangerous corruptions. We are told now that Mr. Tweed is *l'homme qui rit*, and that he enjoys a very hearty laugh over the affair of the bogus despatch.

It may not be so difficult after all to discover the reason why this election in Connecticut was so unsatisfactory and indecisive, when we consider that local quarrels existed in almost every district in the State, and split tickets were the common rule almost everywhere. The Second Congressional district, for example, was lost to the democrats in this way. The bitterness existing against the democratic candidate (Mr. Kendrick), since his opposition to Mr. Babcock two years ago, which gave the district to the republican candidate (Mr. Kellogg), confronted him at the polls on Monday, and resulted in the re-election of Kellogg. The democrats could not forgive Kendrick, and thus they permitted him to be sacrificed. There seemed to be that kind of feeling among the democrats all through the State, extending even to the local elections. Those who calculated that family quarrels were going to demoralize the republicans, therefore, counted without their host. They appear to have voted "the ticket" fair and square. The negro vote, after the applicants for the franchise had stood the test of the "reading clause," which declares that every voter must be able to read at least one section of the constitution, probably amounted to a little over a thousand. It is fair to conclude that seven-eighths of these negroes voted the republican ticket, thus throwing seven or eight hundred votes into the republican majority. In the uncertain state of affairs it is not unlikely that the election of Governor will pass from the hands of the electors into those of the Legislature, in which case, as the republicans have a majority of twenty on joint ballot, in both houses, Mr. Jewell will, of course, be declared the duly elected Chief Magistrate of the State for the ensuing year. Thus the Connecticut election, instead of being a test of the progress of democratic sentiment in New England, turns out to be a general disappointment all round. Its political significance, however, is that the recent democratic victory in New Hampshire is not an absolute test of public opinion in the Northern States.

THE CRITTENDEN HOMICIDE.—The trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair for the murder of Mr. A. P. Crittenden has commenced in the Fifteenth

District Court of California, now holding its session in San Francisco. The case will be an interesting and important one, and we give the first day's proceedings in another part of the paper. Mr. Crittenden was a member of the bar of San Francisco of very high standing, and for a long time lived on terms of criminal intimacy with Mrs. Fair, who appeared to have entire control over him. It was his endeavors to shake her off and rid himself of a woman who had done so much to injure his social reputation that brought about the act for which she is now being tried.

The Rongé Rebellion.

The despatches we have from France this morning contain nothing very startling, although we are strongly of the opinion that the battle before Paris was resumed yesterday. A despatch from Versailles reports the insurgents as having rallied, and announces a bloody struggle as imminent. The latest advices from the capital report a continued cannonading. Rumors in goodly number are given. One of these says that twenty thousand insurgents have entered Versailles; another reports the arrest of the Archbishop of Paris and of three of the Communist leaders—MM. Assy, Blanqui and Gambon—by the Central Committee; a third has all the male population of Paris from seventeen to thirty-five years of age, drafted into the ranks of the insurgents. These rumors, with some facts of less importance, indicate that the reign of terror continues. Nor could anything else be expected. It is a life and death struggle for the insurgents; they must either conquer now or perish; hence we expect the next battle to be of great magnitude and of a most sanguinary character.

One item of news in the despatches is of special interest. It is to the effect that Prince Joinville has fled to London. What and who has he fled from? There were no insurgent Communists to trouble him in the provinces. Has the army or the peasantry been indulging in Bonapartist demonstrations?

The Report of the St. Domingo Commissioners—Message of President Grant.

The report of the St. Domingo Commissioners was forwarded to the two Houses of Congress yesterday. We surrender a great portion of our space to it this morning, it being an official document and a necessary part of the current history of stirring events, though we cannot say that it offers much more, if any more, information relative to St. Domingo than the readers of the *HERALD* have already received from our correspondents with the expedition. One thing, however, is of fresh interest in the report. The Commissioners say that, although there is some opposition to annexation, the greater mass of the people are in favor of it. No suggestion either way is made by the Commissioners themselves, although, from the rose-colored tenor of the report all through, it is evident that they believe in the policy of annexation.

The message with which President Grant accompanies this report is the most important document of the batch. It is, in a few words, a manly, soldier-like review of his action in the St. Domingo matter, a plain straightforward history of his efforts to annex the island, and a firm disavowal of any intention to enforce his policy in the matter against the will of the people. He suggests that no action be taken upon the report except for its general dissemination throughout the country, so that before the next session of Congress the people may have time to consider the subject and form an intelligent opinion concerning it. The report in both Houses was ordered to be printed.

A Word on Wills.

Persons of largely benevolent proclivities, and happily possessing the means as well as the inclination to leave bequests for favored charitable institutions, cannot be too careful in specifying the titular designations of the institutions they propose to benefit by their legacies. A case in point—and it is not uncommon for such disputes to arise—came up yesterday in the Superior Court. Mr. Alstyne, a wealthy bachelor, died in this city a little over a year ago, leaving, among other bequests, one of twenty-five thousand dollars to the "Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Females." Two societies now claim the money bequeathed—the "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females," whose institution is in Hudson street, near Abingdon square, and the "Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females," having its headquarters in Twentieth street, between Second and Third avenues. Both are chartered institutions, and, it will be seen, are chartered under names closely analogous. The bequest is worth fighting for—at least so the respective litigants think. Neither will compromise its claims. Each is bound to have the whole or none. It is a pretty little fight. It may not be very clear which institution the testator had in his mind when he wrote the bequest; but it may, no doubt, be set down as very clear that he did not intend to give the greater part of it to lawyers, which, as the matter stands, is likely to prove the case.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S REST DISTURBED BY THE FRENCH ROUGE.—Prince Bismarck was present at the opening of the session of the North German Parliament by the Emperor William. The scene was brilliant and imposing; the occasion solemn and grand. The news of the outbreak of the rouge revolt against the authority of the French republican government had just been published in the Prussian capital. Bismarck expressed his sense of its gravity and importance in the peculiarly significant words which are reported by the *HERALD* special correspondent to-day. The Prince Premier, standing in the gallery of the Parliament House, said:—"I always slept soundly at Versailles, but my rest was disturbed last night by the report of this Paris *émeute*." A pithy sentence, but full of point and meaning. Can demoralized France, in its murders, ruin and destroy the essential vital principle of the rouge, or will it be purified, eliminated from blood and violence, and made universal in Europe?

THE WING DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, at their armory, on Monday evening last, was a great success; but the wing drill of the democracy in Connecticut on that day was something of a failure.

Congress—The Ku Klux in the Two Houses.

The discussion in the Senate yesterday on the Ku Klux outrages was rather fierce, on the part at least of Mr. Pool, of North Carolina, who was very denunciatory of the democratic apologists of the masked marauders. Messrs. Casserly, Thurman and Stockton, all democrats, insist that the democratic Senators are anxious to have an investigation by a travelling committee, but are opposed to legislating before the investigation. They finally offered a very reasonable amendment to the bill—instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the constitution and present laws do not give the President full power to quell any such unlawful demonstrations as are reported in the South—but it was rejected by republican votes.

In the House Ben Butler tickled the palates of the democrats by intimating that John Brown and his seventeen followers were the original Ku Kluxes, but he cut them off in their congratulatory demonstrations over this sentiment by urging that the President should at once send troops to quell the Ku Klux as the President sent them to quell John Brown. The additional debate in the House was highly illustrative of the extent to which the new element of scandal over which we lamented in the *HERALD* yesterday has crept into the legislative tactics of Congress. Swann and Butler had a fierce set-to, in which Swann said that Butler was drunk for three days at Baltimore during the first federal occupation of that city, that he degraded women and children there and that he stole spoons. Butler responded by showing that Swann was once a bloody Know Nothing and had slaughtered a thousand innocents to secure his election as Mayor of Baltimore. These pleasing amenities were exchanged for a considerable length of time to the great amusement of the members and the galleries, and not absolutely to the detriment of the business on hand, inasmuch as the discussion, bloodthirsty and unseemly in its tone, gave the members an illustration in a moral sense of what the Ku Kluxes of the South are supposed to be physically. In rebuttal of Swann's charges Butler said he was in Baltimore on the first occupation of that city for only one night, and as to degrading women he looked upon his New Orleans order, No. 38, regarding the women there, as one of the best orders he ever issued, serving, as it did, to prevent disastrous bloodshed in the streets.

Our Paris Correspondence.

In another page of this morning's issue will be found interesting letters from the correspondents of the *HERALD* in Paris. The communications give details of the late murderous assaults of the bad men who evidently hold control in the capital and spread a reign of terror and who have been fitly named "the party of assassination." Additional particulars of the massacre of the Place Vendôme, of which accounts have already been given, are furnished our readers, and from the letters published to-day new light is thrown on that bloody transaction. The brute instincts of the rabble who now paralyze Paris, trample on her citizens, sacrifice innocent lives, pilfer and plunder, lead them into the very worst excesses. Not content with the blood of Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas, they imprisoned General Chanzy, a soldier whose services to the republic are undisputed, and who, while commanding the Army of the Loire, saved it from annihilation by the victorious army of Prince Frederick Charles, and even threatened him with an ignominious death. These madmen call themselves republicans; all sane and honest men look upon them as rioters and murderers. They disgrace their country, have stained their hands with innocent blood, and every day of their rule in Paris sinks that unfortunate capital deeper and deeper in misery, desolation and fear. We hope the end of their sanguinary reign is near and that the government of M. Thiers has already arranged some comprehensive plan to crush this insurrection, which terrifies not only Paris, but spreads fear and trembling throughout the nation.

ST. DOMINGO.—By special telegram to the *HERALD* from Havana we learn that some brick fighting has been going on in St. Domingo between the insurgent forces under Luperon and Cabral and the army of Baz, in which the former were defeated in two engagements. The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners does not appear to be large, judging from the reports received. The insurgents probably lost all their cavalry, from the fact that fourteen horses were captured in one fight and fifteen in the other. Ten general officers and about eight hundred men composed the forces engaged in the first encounter. No estimate can be formed from the result of these two battles of the probability of peace for the future. Active hostilities may be resumed at any moment, when the tide of battle may be turned in favor of those who of late have met with but little success.

GENERAL BUTLER'S PROPOSITION TO THE DEMOCRACY.—General Butler says:—"Let the democratic party, through all its leaders, North and South, of all its organizations, proclaim that it is necessary for the success of the democracy that these Southern Ku Klux murders, outrages and wrongs shall stop, and that life, property and all the rights of citizens must be respected or they cannot elect a democratic President in 1872, and from that hour, in my belief, profound peace and quiet will reign in every county in the Southern States." This is a fair proposition, and as easy to meet, we should say, as the proposition of a general amnesty. What says old Tammany? Is he to be bluffed off by General Butler? We want to know.

THE REASON WHY.—Some of the outside politicians want to say that Tammany Hall, by her officious interference, spoiled the democratic Johnny cake in Connecticut; some profane fellows say "it was the damned nigger;" some say it was Marshal Sharpe and the New York Custom House; others say that it was because Jewell repudiated Grant, Sumner, St. Domingo, "Old Ben Wade" and all concerned; and yet others affirm that it was the fuss raised in Congress over the Ku Klux Klans that did the business. We suspect that had not the republicans been caught napping over Sumner in New Hampshire they would not have been waked up in Connecticut.

The Custom House Changes—General Grant Taking the Whiplash.

The political and commercial circles of New York have been exalted by the recent sudden and extraordinary action of President Grant in regard to leading Custom House and other federal officials in this city. The emotion has not been confined to the metropolis, but has extended as far as some of our Western counties—Chautauque and Cattaraugus, for example—wherein at least one of the parties interested is supposed to have commanding influence. The Union League Club is shedding tears like a school of crocodiles upon the occasion, and woe and lamentation are upon the land of Israel, St. Patrick and Christopher Columbus.

Now, what is all this row about? If we had a Scotchman in the Cabinet he might ask, "What's all the steer, Kimmie?" The answer is simply this:—

General Grant, exercising his prerogative as President of the United States, chooses to remove Moses H. Grinnell from the position of Naval Officer of New York and to put in his place Addison H. Ladin. What derangement in party machinery would naturally be expected to arise from a supersedeance apparently so simple? Was not Mr. Grinnell, with all his weighty influence, his profuse expenditure of money for party purposes, his unexampled popularity among the commercial people of New York, his tried integrity, his sublime devotion to republican principles, transplanted by the President from the higher office of Collector of the Port to the lesser one of Naval Officer, to make way for "Honest Tom Murphy," whose political history remains to be written? Why, then, should any excitement be created by the removal, by order of the President, of Mr. Grinnell from the post of Naval Officer, to give place to a gentleman like the Hon. Addison H. Ladin, of Herkimer district, member of Congress and brother of a democratic Inspector of the State Prisons of New York, as well as a wholesale manufacturer of gunpowder? Who could so well fill a federal position in this city as the Hon. Mr. Ladin? From his connections could he not send defaulters summarily to the place they ought to go, and keep them there, and "blow up" recalcitrant party offenders without expense to the administration? Therefore General Grant was, in his way, wise in making this change.

Next on the docket we have the removal of General Palmer, of Cattaraugus, from the office of general appraiser of merchandise at this port, and the selection of William A. Darling to the post. General Palmer served his country well whenever he had a chance, and did not deserve, we think the people will say, so summary a dismissal from the public service, unless it is the intention of the Executive to appoint him to the superintendency of the Soldiers' Home at Washington. Mr. Darling will bring experience into his new position of appraiser of merchandise. He has been a member of Congress and, therefore, knows the value of Congressional and lobby merchandise, and his long experience as President of the Third Avenue Horse Railroad Company eminently entitles him to a knowledge of the manner of packing human merchandise so that it will pay when it arrives at its point of destination. Therefore this change must also be considered beneficial to the public service.

The matter of a change in the Pension Agency is of small moment, unless General Grant may think it necessary to have a firm friend in that office to look after the killed and wounded in the Presidential race of 1872.

But the above is not all. It is whispered that there will be a change in the Postmastership of this city, and that the gallant General Patrick Henry Jones must go by the board because he has not because he has not, but because he has, a brother-in-law. So the machine works. Above we have briefly shown what General Grant has done and menaces. What's the upshot? He means to be commander of the political situation, just as he was commander of the military situation at Vicksburg and Petersburg. The State election in Connecticut assures him that he has the support of the rank and file of the republican party in the East—laying aside New Hampshire—and the local elections throughout the West, even in the democratic State of Kentucky, confirm him in the assurance. That assurance is that the revolt of Sumner and Schurz and all the rest has not undermined his popularity in the estimation of the people, and that he can take another run over the Presidential course without danger of defeat.

So far as the State of New York is concerned, the Custom House and other changes mentioned above indicate that Senator Fenton's influence has gone up into the clouds, and that that of Senator Conkling is upon the solid earth. President Grant has evidently taken the whiplash in the conduct of his administration. He will make no more compromises. He will declare that "those who are not for him are against him," and, relying upon the co-operation and support of the people, he will change and rechange, model and remodel, move or remove as he pleases. Let him now try his hand at remodelling or removing some of his Cabinet furniture. The 1st of May, the season of removals in New York, is approaching, and it would not be astonishing to see the business of the day carried on by General Grant on a scale of far greater magnitude than that already indicated. But we caution the President not to go too far. Fenton has friends and Conkling enemies. Both are potential in their way. Hence he should drive with steadiness and caution if he expects eventually to win the day.

THE OLD ADAGE, that the fools are not all dead, can be very satisfactorily maintained in these days of raids on keno and faro, but the most decisive proof of all is brought forth by the seizure of the other day on Broadway. The respectable chaps who swindled the more hopeful and sanguine among our city fools, by offering them a chance to win twenty-five thousand dollars for one, all appeared at the Tombs yesterday and were held in five thousand dollars bail each.

JERSEY APPLECAKE.—The Senate at Trenton has killed two bills forbidding the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors. Those fellows in Jersey have heard from Connecticut.

WASHINGTON.

Sumner Still Harping on St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1871. Sumner Fierce for the St. Domingo Fight. When the St. Domingo message and report were submitted to the Senate to-day there was a disposition on the part of the Sumner-Schurz party to debate it. The President's friends, on the other hand, were anxious to have it printed and laid on the table without debate. Sumner says he never saw so bold an attempt to cut off debate in the Senate since 1852, when he insisted upon discussing the slavery question. It was finally agreed to allow a speech on each side; but there will be a struggle on the part of Sumner and his friends to have a regular discussion upon the message and report.

Governor Swann Used Up—Ben Butler's Way of Dealing with the Enemy.

Just before the House adjourned this afternoon there was a sharp encounter between General Butler and Governor Swann, of Maryland. On Monday last Swann delivered a speech on the Ku Klux bill wherein he intimated his fellow democrats and a few republicans, and undertook to abuse Butler, charging him with being the enemy of amnesty and the chief oppressor of the South. Butler had no chance to reply to Swann by the mail at that time. In fact, he was not aware of it until he saw the speech in the *Globe*. There are few men attack Butler who ever have any ambition to repeat it. Butler has a way of hunting up men's records and reproducing suddenly what everybody is supposed to have forgotten. That makes politicians who have been "everything by turns and nothing long" rather shy of attacking him. Swann is now a State rights democrat, but he was not always trained in that church. Years ago, less than twenty, when he was a younger man, he was a leading Know Nothing; then he was a Southern democrat, and after the close of the war he was of that class of radicals who believed with Andy Johnson "rebels should take back seats." All these facts are as familiar to Butler as the alphabet. He apparently knows more about Swann than Swann does about himself. Since Swann's speech of Monday Butler has been carefully watching his opportunity to get even with him. It occurred to-day. Some of the ex-rebels—a large number of whom are members of the present House—have undertaken, for the last two or three days, to lecture the republican side of the House on the constitution of the United States. Of course Butler came in for a large share of the abuse heaped upon those who are charged with violating that instrument. Butler undertook a ten minutes' speech to reply to some of these gentlemen to-day. After disposing of them he was satisfied. Butler took up the case of Swann. The latter gentleman is not a ready debater. He usually writes his speeches, and then reads them in a tone heard only by five or six gentlemen in his immediate vicinity. He is, therefore, no match for Butler, who is always ready for a free fight. Butler touched Swann on the sore spot when he brought up his Know Nothing record, especially as Swann owes his seat in the House largely to the Irish vote. Swann was forced to confess that he had been a Know Nothing, but he put it upon the ground of youthful indiscretion. He accused Butler of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors in Baltimore and evidently got the City of Monuments mixed up with Butler's administration in New Orleans. Butler, in reply, showed that he was in Baltimore over thirty-six hours altogether, and he proposed to read from editorials in a leading democratic paper of Baltimore to show that Swann was a Know Nothing and a violent radical. The House was greatly amused at the scene, and Butler was encouraged by frequent demonstrations of applause on the republican side. It is the general opinion that Swann will not attack Butler soon again.

The Democracy Determined in Their Opposition to the Ku Klux Bill.

The democratic members of the House held a caucus this morning. Hon. Fernando Wood in the chair. A general interchange of views was had on the course of action to be taken by the majority as to the various amendments to be proposed to the Ku Klux bill. The proceedings were entirely harmonious, and a conclusion satisfactory to all was reached. They decided to oppose the amendments generally, as well as the bill itself.

Amendments to the Ku Klux Bill.

In the House this morning Mr. Shellabarger offered an amendment to his bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment in place of the second, third and fourth sections, which was ordered to be printed. He explained the effect of the amendment, which was based on that proposed by Mr. Cook. The declaration of martial law is excluded, the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus are not to be suspended unless the government shall so require as an aid in putting down violence. The amendment had been proposed to accommodate the views of friends, after consultation.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, ex-member of Congress of the Fourth district of that State, is mentioned as the successor of Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Judge Lawrence, it appears, drafted the bill increasing the number of assistant attorneys general, expecting to get the new appointment; but failing in this, he is now willing to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Conflicting Reports Concerning Affairs in Mississippi—Governor Alcorn Versus the Official Rumors.

The conflicting despatches were read to-day by Representative Barry, of Mississippi, in the course of his speech:—

JACKSON, April 2, 1871. Hon. A. AMES, United States Senate, and Hon. G. L. HARRIS, J. L. MORRIS, E. W. BARRY, G. C. MICKLER and L. F. FLEMING, Members of the House. GENTLEMEN—Let the government be led astray by the reckless statements published in Northern newspapers on the information of irresponsible parties and by other misrepresentations, I feel it my duty as Governor of this State to bring under your knowledge the true state of things in Mississippi for the last two years. For twelve months of military government, ending March, 1870, they number sixty-two; for twelve months of civil government, ending March, 1871, they number twenty. The sum of the whole year, then, including the transition in the popular mind from force to law, the civil power has been as successful as the bayonet in protecting life. In the last six months of each of the two years under comparison the number of murders thus shown has been as follows: Military government, forty-one; whereas the number under civil government was but nineteen.

While we thus see the military rule goes on in an increase of crime, which points to the presumption that it would lead to anarchy, we see the civil rule go on in a decrease of crime, which points to the presumption that it will lead to absolute repose. I speak for only my own State.

J. L. ALCORN, Governor of Mississippi.

JACKSON, April 3, 1871.

To Hon. A. AMES, United States Senate. Auditor's books show 54 killed from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, and 55 killed from March 1, 1870, to February 1, 1871. Report of inquests on many known to be since January 1, 1871, not received by the auditor. National troops were sent to Meridian after the riot was over.

JACKSON, April 4, 1871.

To Hon. A. AMES, United States Senate. Auditor's books show killed last three months—January, 11; February, 14; March, 28. Auditor states at least 15 more killed in March, not officially reported. These two despatches are signed by four members of the Legislature.

Iron Work of the New York Post Office.

The contract for the iron work for the principal story of the New York Post Office has been awarded to Messrs. W. L. Miller, Deffense & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. This contract amounts to \$146,000, and calls for wrought iron columns, beams, girders, doors, castings, &c. The delivery of the material will commence in about four weeks, and the construction of the story is to be completed about the 1st of August. The ornamental work will not be put up at present.

The surviving members of the Ninth New York (Hawkins) Zouaves will hold a meeting on Saturday evening next, at the armory of the regiment N. G. & N. Y. corner Broadway and Fourth streets, for the purpose of organizing themselves into "E. A. Kimball Post No. 97 of the Grand Army of the Republic."